

AN ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OF THE

Charkhari State (C. I.)

FOR THE YEAR

1941-42.

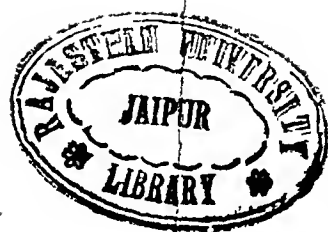
(Ending 30th September 1942)



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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHARKHARI STATE, C. I.,

for the year 1941-42.

Charkhari is a Sanad State in the Bundelkhand Agency of Central India. The most important event of the year was the formal installation of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sipahdar-Ul-Mulk Maharaja Jayendra Singh Ju Deo on the Gaddi of the State on 7th September, 1942, by the Honourable the Resident for Central India. The Ruler is a minor and is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore. The administration of the State is carried on by the Dewan under the general supervision and control of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

1. General.

The State is composed of four different blocks with a total area of 796 square miles and is bounded on the north by the British districts of Hamirpur and Banda in the United Provinces, on the east by the Banda district and the States of Panna and Ajaigarh, on the south by the States of Chhatarpur and Ajai-garh and on the west by the British district of Hamirpur and by the Dhasan river which separates it from the Orchha State. There are no hills of any appreciable height although a large portion of the State is rocky.

2. Area and boundaries.

The important rivers of the State are the Dhasan and the Ken. The former flows on the border of

Isanagar pargana on the west and the latter along the Chandla pargana in the east.

3. Rainfall.

The average rainfall for the last 10 years is 31 inches. Formerly it used to be 40 inches. For the last three years it has been only about 28 inches. This shortage would have proved serious if the rainfall had not been timely.

4. Population.

The total population of the State according to 1941 census is 1,23,594 against 1,20,351 in 1931 and 1,23,405 in 1921. In 1891 it was 1,43,108. The main occupation of the people is agriculture.

5. Communications.

The only metalled road (other than portions of Central P. W. D. roads) in the State is a portion of four miles out of ten miles of the road which connects the Charkhari town with the Mahoba railway station on the Jhansi—Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Although absolutely essential for the economic development of the State, it has not yet been possible to improve the means of communication between the headquarters and the outlying tahsils.

6. Post and telegraph.

The only British combined Post and Telegraph Office is at the headquarters of the State. The rest of the State is served by the State post offices. The scheme of the unification of the postal system has been shelved.

7. Land Administration.

(a) *Administrative divisions* :—For administrative purposes the State is divided into five Tahsils, namely Malkhanpur or Sadar, Chandla, Jujharnagar, Isanagar and Ranipur. The distance of the various Tahsils from the headquarters ranges from 23 to 90 miles.

(b) *Land Tenure* :—Land tenure throughout the State is Ryotwari under which the State deals direct with each tenant. Tenants enjoy heritable and transferable rights over their holdings and cannot be dispossessed except for continued failure to pay rent.

(c) *Classes of soils* :—The character of land varies in different parts of the State. The soil in Malkhanpur, Chandla and Jujharnagar is fairly rich; Isanagar is comparatively poor; Ranipur is mostly rocky. The principal classes of soils are Mar, Kabar, Parwa and Rankar.

(d) *General statistics* :—The total area of the State is 5,09,134 acres out of which 90,785 acres or 18% is unculturable. Out of the total culturable area of 4,18,349 acres, 55% or 2,31,685 acres is under occupation. Out of this 1,84,995 acres or 80% is cultivated; the remaining 46,690 acres or 20% lying fallow. During the year under report, 9,881 acres were brought under new cultivation against 5,828 acres surrendered. The net increase in occupied area against last year is 4,053 acres. The cultivated area increased from 1,82,222 in 1940-41 to 1,84,995 acres in the year under report. The details are given below :—

No.	Name of Pargana.	Area under cultivation (acres)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the cultivated area.
		St 1997	St. 1998	
1.	Malkhanpur ...	75,655	76,753	+ 1098
2.	Chandla ...	42,629	44,085	+ 1456
3.	Jujharnagar ...	35,083	36,706	+ 1623
4.	Isanagar ...	24,217	22,841	— 1376
5.	Ranipur ...	4,638	4,610	— 28
	TOTAL ...	1,82,222	1,84,995	+ 2773

NOTE.—The decrease in the Isanagar Pargana is due to a large area having been left unsown owing to partial failure of the monsoon.

(e) *Crops* :—The principal Kharif crops are Jowar, Til, Arhar, Urad and Mung. Those of Rabi are wheat, gram, barley and linseed. There has been an increase of 15,744 acres under Til and Gram against a decrease of 12,458 acres under wheat and linseed. Detailed figures for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 will be found in the statement attached to this report.

(f) *Irrigation* :—The area under irrigation fell from 11,044 acres in 1940-41 to 7,373 acres in the year under report. This was mainly due to abnormally poor rainfall in the Isanagar Pargana where irrigation is done by wells and tanks.

The following statement shows the area irrigated during 1940-41 and 1941-42.

Year,	Irrigated area (acres)			Total Cultivated area	Percentage of columns 4 and 5.
	British canals	Wells and Tanks.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1940-41	2,844	8,200	11,044	1,82,222	6
1941-42	2,138	5,235	7,373	1,84,995	4

(g) *Demand and Collections* :—The details of demand and collections of revenue for each Tahsil,

compared with those of the preceding year, are as follows :—

Tahsil.	Original demand.		Remissions.	
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41	1941-42.
1	2	3	4	5
Malkhanpur. ...	282260	288725	5718	6808
Chandla. ...	134659	136164	2106	35
Jujharnagar. ...	110314	107408	1866	...
Isanagar. ...	27916	31709	308	6317
Rainpur, ...	7867	8013	96	...
Total ...	563016	572019	10094	13159

Net demand.		Collections.	
1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.
6	7	8	9
276542	281917	271310	280912
132553	136129	128906	134299
108448	107408	108437	107408
27608	25392	25502	22890
7771	8013	7501	7675
552922	558859	541656	553184

Collections of arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 19,764 against Rs. 16,950 during the preceding year.

(h) *Relief measures* :—

- (i) As a result of damage by hailstorm between February 20 and March 7, 1942, a remission of Rs. 6,843 was granted during the year under report.

(ii) Due to abnormally low rainfall in the Isanagar Pargana, a large area had been left unsown and consequently a sum of Rs. 6,317 had to be remitted.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 13,957 was given in Tacavi against Rs. 9,410 in the previous year.

(i) *Remission of old arrears* :—All land revenue arrears upto and including Sambat 1994 (1937-38 A.D.) amounting to Rs. 7,29,050 were remitted on the occasion of His Highness' installation on the 7th September 1942.

(j) *Settlement* :—Settlement operations continued during the year. The progress of the work during the year under report is given in the statement attached to this report. The rent rate report of the Ranipur Tahsil was sanctioned by the Political Agent on 31-10-1942. Thus two Tahsils out of five have now been settled and are paying new Jama without any difficulty. Inspection work in the Chandla Tahsil is in progress.

(k) *Fodder* :—There was no scarcity of fodder during the year under report.

(l) *Live stock* :—There was no cattle disease in an epidemic form. Details of agricultural stock are given in the following statement :—

Bulls	...	120
Bullocks	...	38,953
Cows	...	53,798
Young stock	...	43,546
Male buffaloes	...	996

Female buffaloes	...	16,670
Young stock	...	7,229
Horses and mares	...	1,620
Donkeys and mules	...	143
Sheep and goats...	...	58,259
Ploughs	...	16,498
Carts	...	7,489
Camels	...	61

(m) *Boundary cases* :—Out of 112 boundary disputes only 10 were disposed of during the year. Most of the cases relate to the neighbouring States and have been pending for long. Now that a scheme of Survey and Settlement on a joint basis has been started, there is a possibility of at least some of the old cases being settled amicably.

(n) *Jagirs and Muafis* :—Land assessed at Rs. 72,384 is alienated in Jagirs and Muafis. Most of the Muafis grants are for religious purposes. The detailed figures of Jagirs and Muafis are given below :—

Tahsil.	Jagirs	Muafis	(Service grants	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malkhanpur ...	5,385	21,310	3,142	29,837
Chandla ...	4,822	7,892	913	13,627
Jujharnagar ...	...	1,320	426	1,746
Isanagar ...	15,830	7,258	706	23,794
Rainpur ...	2,443	937	...	3,380
TOTAL ...	28,480	38,717	5,187	72,384

Under their Sanads, Jagirdars are bound to maintain in good condition their 'Zabta' which at present comprises the following :—

Camels	... . 19
Horses	... 55

Bullock carts	...	9
Footmen	...	34
Tents	...	19

(o) *Court of Wards* :—There are 25 Jagirs and Muafis under direct management against 21 in the preceding year. Eighteen have been taken over on account of mis-management and the rest for other reasons *e.g.*, minority etc. During the year under report seven new estates were taken over and three released.

The following statement will show the financial condition of the estates during the year under report and in the preceding year.

	1940-41	1941-42	
1. Number of estates under the management of the State			
Court of Wards ...	21	25	
2. Total Liabilities ...	21,780	28,117	
3. Total demand ...	14,166	17,366	
4. Total collections ...	13,676	17,044	
5. Percentage of collection ...	96.4	98.0	
6. Total debt liquidated	1,510	19,096	includes Rs. 14,712 remitted on the occasion of His Highness' installation.

(p) *Emigration and Immigration* :—There was no unusual movement of people from or into the State.

(q) *Labour and wages* :—Wages of skilled labour ranged from eight annas to a rupee and that of unskilled labour from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to six annas per day. Cart hire continued to be rupee one per day.

(r) *Price of staple food grains* :—The following statement shows the fluctuations in prices of staple foodgrain during the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 :—

		Seers per rupee.	
		1940-41 (Jan. 1941)	1941-42 (Jan. 1942)
Wheat	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
Gram	...	18	12
Barley	...	20	9
Jowar	...	19	13
Moong	...	13	7
Urad	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice	...	4 to 9	3 to 6

Sufficient stocks were available throughout the year and the food situation remained satisfactory.

(s) *Case work* :—The following statement shows the amount of case work disposed of in the revenue department during the year under report :—

Revenue Appeals	...	10
Rent case (Original)	...	1
Mutation cases	...	286
Cases pertaining to alienation of land	...	65
Jagir and Muafi mutation cases	...	299
Miscellaneous applications	...	2,638

(t) *Revenue and Tenancy Act* :—The New Revenue and Tenancy Act is still under consideration.

(u) *Tours* :—The Chief Revenue Officer and Tahsildars made regular tours in the areas in their charge.

8. Village
uplift.

The following measures were adopted for the benefit of the rural population during the year under report.

(i) Demonstration of improved agricultural implements was arranged at the Govardhan nath Mela exhibition.

(ii) A demonstration of cane crushing and Gur making by modern methods was given by the United Provinces Gur Development Department.

(iii) In addition to four breeding bulls purchased from the United Provinces Cattle Breeding Farm for free distribution in villages, six cross bred merino rams and three Jumna pari goats were purchased from the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.

(iv) A booklet called 'Kishan Siksha' dealing with improved method of cultivation was published.

(v) Improved seeds worth about Rs. 11,000 were purchased through the Plant Institute, Indore, for distribution amongst the cultivators.

The State is a member of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

9 Mines and
minerals.

There are no mineral deposits in the State, except that diamonds are found in the Ranipur Tahsil. Income from royalty during the year under report was Rs. 2,827 against Rs. 1,715 in the preceding year.

There are no good forests in the State, though about 40 miles of land is so classed. Except in a small area, the forests are mainly confined to hillocks and uncultivated areas. 20 acres of waste land was brought under Babul plantation on Taungya system. Lac cultivation on a small scale was also taken up as an experimental measure. Income from forests during the year was Rs. 14,781 against Rs. 16,629 in the previous year.

10. Forests.

The State follows the Madras system in the Excise administration. The number of liquor and drug-shops remained the same as in the previous year, namely 80 and 82. The total income from Excise was Rs. 41,579 against Rs. 29,698 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 11,881 is mainly due to receipts from duty on matches being shown under head Excise. Previously it used to be shown under a separate head.

11. Excise.

The consumption of liquor exceeded last year's figures by 536 gallons.

There were 5 prosecutions under the Excise Act and all ended in conviction.

The following table gives comparative figures for the year under report and the preceding year:—

	1940-41	1941-42
1. Consumption of opium and hemp drugs in Maunds.	27.27	29.4
2. Consumption of liquor in gallons.	2,061	2,597
3. License fee.	Rs. 10,114	11,866
4. Duty.	Rs. 19,584	22,127
5. Duty on matches.	Rs. —	7,586

12. Customs.

The total income from this source was Rs. 32,462 against Rs. 30,454 in the previous year. The lease system on a reduced scale still exists in some parts of the State. This obsolete system will be abolished as soon as possible.

13. Cattle
Pounds.

The Income during the year was Rs. 7,243 against Rs. 7,677 in the previous year. The number of cattle pounds increased to 66 against 62 in the previous year.

14. Finance.

(a) *Income and Expenditure* :—The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 1,94,996 against Rs. 1,08,541 in the previous year. Total receipts, including Suspense head, Jagirs and Muafis, were Rs. 8,43,380 against a budgetted estimate of Rs. 8,08,200 and Rs. 8,14,677 actuals in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 28,703 in income over the actuals of 1940-41 and of Rs. 35,180 over the estimates for the year under report. Almost all income giving departments contributed towards this increase. Main increases were Rs. 4,410 under head Land Revenue, Rs. 3,654 under head Stamps, Rs. 4,378 under head Excise and Rs. 10,374 under head Miscellaneous (Sale of land).

The total expenditure including Suspense head, Jagirs and Muafis, was Rs. 7,77,754 against Rs. 7,28,222 actuals of the last year and budgetted estimates of Rs. 7,98,790. The expenditure exceeded the preceding year's actuals by Rs. 49,532. It was less by Rs. 21,036 as compared to the estimates. This saving was due to strict economy observed by all the departments.

The year closed with an actual cash balance of Rs. 2,60,622 against an estimate of Rs. 1,66,541

and the actuals of Rs 1,94,996 in the preceding year.

A detailed statement showing the actuals of receipts and expenditures, together with the budgetted estimates, under different heads will be found in annexures to this report.

(b) *Audit and Accounts* :—The department consists of two sections, Accounts and Audit. The Accounts Section tabulates the figures of receipts and expenditure, under different heads and compiles periodical statements. The Audit Section examines accounts on pre-audit system. Claims of the aggregate value of Rs. 886 were disallowed against Rs. 1,142 in the previous year. For purposes of audit, all the departments have been distributed amongst various auditors who are also authorised to pay surprise visits to the departments and check their registers and accounts. During the year under report 22 such accounts were examined.

(c) *Deposits* :—A sum of Rs. 11,174 remained in deposit at the end of the year.

(d) *Imprest and advances* :—A sum of Rs. 14,701, including Rs. 13,957 on account of Taqavi loans, remained unadjusted at the close of the year. Taqavi is generally recovered in the following year.

(e) *State liabilities* :—The year opened with liabilities amounting to Rs. 7.05 lakhs. Fresh liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,428 were admitted during the year bringing the total to Rs. 7.09 lakhs. Rs. 54,495 were paid in cash, while liabilities to the extent of Rs. 22,991 were liquidated by book adjustment. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6.32 lakhs.

(f) *State Bank* :—As mentioned in the previous report, the State Bank is under liquidation. Out of the total assets of Rs. 42,316 in the previous year a sum of Rs. 12,607 was written off as irrecoverable leaving net assets of Rs. 30,007. Against these assets there were liabilities amounting to Rs. 14,913.

(g) *Treasury* :—The Sadar Treasury remained under a whole time Treasury Officer. The treasury balance was checked at the end of each month as in British India. In the Tahsils, the Tahsildars acted as Sub-treasury Officers. Non-judicial and court fee stamps are kept in the treasuries from where they are supplied to licensed vendors on cash payment.

(h) *Famine Fund* :—A sum of Rs. 3,000 was invested during the year in the Post Office Saving Certificates bringing the total to Rs. 11,000.

15 Adminis-
tration of
justice.

The powers of the High Court are vested in the High Court of the Bundelkhand States Cooperative Group. Both the High Court Judge and the Joint District and Sessions Judge for Charkhari, Chhatarpur and Bijawar States sit at Nowgong. This arrangement has worked well and the litigant public is getting used to it.

All the four criminal appeals in the High Court were disposed of within the year. Judgement was upheld in one and modified in the rest. The average duration was 56 days.

Out of 16 criminal revisions, including 1 of the preceding year, 15 were disposed of. Judgements of the lower courts were upheld in 11 cases, set aside in 1 and modified in another. In the remaining 2

cases fresh trial was ordered. Average duration was 53 days.

On the civil side, there were 23 appeals including 12 of the previous year. All of them, except 1 which was returned for rehearing, were disposed of. Average duration was 158 days. There were 12 civil revisions which included 2 of the preceding year. 11 were disposed of during the year under report; the average duration being 45 days.

2 miscellaneous applications were also disposed of.

In the court of the Joint District and Sessions Judge there were 9 sessions cases of which 3 remained pending at the end of the year. Average duration was 61 days. The Joint Sessions Judge also decided 43 out of 45 criminal appeals including 4 of the preceding year. The average duration was 37 days. There were 15 criminal revisions all of which were disposed of. As Joint District Judge, he decided 15 civil appeals out of 20 including 6 of the preceding year. The average duration was 70 days. Out of 71 suits relating to succession, 69 were disposed of with an average duration of 58 days.

The Civil (Subordinate) Judge decided 81 original suits out of 97 which included 11 of the preceding year. The average duration was 57 days. He also decided 7 appeals out of 8 including 1 of the preceding year. The average duration was 39 days.

As a judge of the small cause court, he decided 33 out of 34 cases including 2 of the preceding year. Their duration was 27 days. There were 99 cases of execution of decree including 16 of the preced-

ing year. 29 remained pending at the end of the year.

In exercise of his powers as an assistant sessions judge, the Civil Judge decided all the 4 sessions cases transferred to his court by the Sessions Judge; the average duration being 47 days.

The Civil Judge who is also the Registrar, registered 376 documents involving a value of Rs. 59,229.

The District Magistrate disposed of all the 32 criminal appeals including one of the preceding year. The average duration was 20 days. The number of criminal cases tried by all the magistrates, including the District Magistrate, was 885 out of a total of 978 including 56 of the preceding year. The duration ranged from 12 to 150 days. The worst in this respect was the Tahsildar of Ranipur. All the tahsildars exercise powers of magistrate of the second class, but ordinarily they are burdened with as little criminal work as possible. This is necessary as they have to devote more of their time to different branches of the land revenue administration. As a result of this policy only 159 cases were tried by the five tahsildars.

Legal Practitioners :—There were 7 legal practitioners in the State. The license fee remained at Rs. 25 per annum. 10 vakils from British India appeared in the State courts during the year on payment of Rs. 35 each.

Stamps and court fees :—Court fee and non-judicial stamps are sold through licensed vendors of the State who are allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee commission on the value of the stamps sold. There were

9 stamp vendors in the State. The sale of stamp is controlled by the Treasury Officer in his capacity as the Stamp Officer.

Inspections and tours:—The Joint High Court Judge inspected all the State courts at Charkhari.

Village Panchayats:—There were 26 village panchayat courts in the State. They exercise criminal and civil powers in petty cases. These panchayats, with a few exceptions, worked satisfactorily, but failed to inspire necessary confidence amongst the villagers.

During the year under report, two condemned cells with a separate enclosure were provided in order to keep the condemned prisoners away from ordinary prisoners. Hitherto there was no proper place for executing death sentences and executions used to take place outside the jail in the public view. The jail compound was extended and a separate enclosure was provided for gallows which were constructed according to the approved specifications in British India. Condemned prisoners from neighbouring States who have not yet got such arrangements in their Jails are also received in the Charkhari State jail. New Rules for convicts condemned to death were framed and brought into force. The scheme for the construction of quarters for the jail staff has not yet materialised.

16. State Jail.

The health of the prisoners remained good throughout the year. All of them were vaccinated against small pox.

The State Jail has accommodation for 80 prisoners and undertrials. The daily average number of the prisoners during the year was 32 and that of the undertrials 28. The maximum number, including

undertrials, on any day was 97. At the beninning of the year there were 29 prisoners. 116 males and 2 females were admitted during the year making a total of 147. Out of them 2 females and 109 males were released leaving a balance of 36 at the end of the year.

Discipline and internal administration of the Jail are governed by the State Jail Manual which has been drafted on the lines of the United Provinces Manual. Remissions and punishments are awarded to prisoners according to the provisions of this Manual.

The main jail industries are Newar, carpet and durrie. Tat pattis, ropes and blankets are also prepared for the use of prisoners.

17. Police, (a) *Strength of the force*:—With the amalgamation of the irregular Infantry and cavalry with the police the strength of the police force has increased from 232 persons to 338 persons. Details are given below :—

Superintendent of Police	1
Inspectors	4
Sub-Inspectors	13
Petty Officers	55
Constables	265

These figures include 1 Sub-Inspector, 8 petty Officers and 50 constables of the Reserve Force. The Police force is assisted in villages by 263 chaukidars. The strength of the mounted police is 2, Daffedars 31, Sawars and 12 Camel Sawars.

(b) *Police stations*:—The present number of Police stations is 7 against 6 in the preceding

year. They are at Charkhari, Chandla, Sarwai, Jujharnagar, Isanagar, Ranipur and Rewai. The last named is a new addition and is situated in the Malkhanpur Tahsil.

(c) *Working of the Police* :—201 offences were reported to the Police against 262 in the previous year. Investigation was refused in 14 cases. Of 187 cases which were investigated, 98 were sent for trial 41 ended in conviction and 20 in acquittal, 2 were withdrawn, 6 were compromised and 29 remained pending at the end of the year. Final reports were submitted in 73 cases and 16 remained under investigation.

There were 12 cases of murder against 7 in the previous year. Of these 10 were sent to court; 3 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 4 remained pending.

Out of 10 dacoity cases, 2 remained untraced, 5 are under investigation and 3 were chalaned. All of them remained pending at the end of the year. The property involved was reported to be of the value of Rs. 1,680, of which property worth Rs. 16 only was recovered.

Out of 114 cases of robbery, house breaking and theft involving loss of property of the estimated value of Rs. 8,188 only 32 cases were sent up for trial, 18 cases ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal and 5 remained pending.

(d) *Criminal tribes* :—Kanjars are the only criminal tribe in the State. They are settled in a village near Chandla and their population is 124. Out of 37 prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act, 36 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

(e) *Absconders* :—No absconder was arrested during the year under report. After the close of the year the notorious dacoit Rajaram was shot dead in an encounter with the villagers. Another active member of Mangal Singh's gang, Raghubar Banafar, surrendered to the local Police and a third named Gatta was shot dead in an encounter with the Panna Police.

(f) *Police buildings* :—New police lines with spacious well-ventilated barracks and quarters for officers are under construction. The plan of the building has been approved by the Assistant to the Resident in the Criminal Branch.

The condition of almost all the police station buildings remained as unsatisfactory as in the previous year. A new police station is under construction. Others will be taken up in turn.

(g) *Finger prints* :—29 slips were prepared during the year and sent to the Finger Print Bureau.

(h) *Reforms* :—

(i) A first aid training class was started to train the constables in first aid work.

(ii) With a view to better supervision of the outlying Police Stations, a new post of a circle inspector was created.

(iii) A new police station was opened at Rewai (Malkhanpur).

(iv) A head constable was sent to Neemuch and Banda for physical training.

(v) One head constable and 11 constables were sent for training to the Group Police Training School at Nowgong

(i) *Expenditure on Police force*:—The total expenditure on the Police force during the year was Rs. 74,152 against Rs. 50,212 in the previous year. The increase was due to the amalgamation of the irregular infantry and cavalry with the Police force.

(j) *General*:—Very close co-operation continued between the State and the police of the border districts of Hamirpur and Banda in the United Provinces.

The State maintains the following institutions :— 18. Educa-
tion.

High School	1
Vernacular Middle School	1
Girls School	1
Harijan School	1
Maktabas	2
Sanskrit Pathshalas	2
Primary and Lower Primary Schools	43
Adult Schools	5

No fee is charged and education throughout the State is free.

The total number of students was 2964 against 2312 in the previous year. The State also spends about Rs. 1,000 per year on scholarships for college education.

The following is a brief account of the activities of the various educational institutions.

(a) *Ganga Singh High School*:—The number of scholars rose from 183 in the previous year to 219 during the year under report. No new subject was added to the curricula, though there is a great demand for science and drawing classes. The

present building is proving inadequate and there is urgent need for more accommodation. A hostel is also necessary to accommodate boys coming from the outlying villages of the State. It is proposed to take up this question as soon as possible. The number of trained teachers is now two against one in the previous year. The health of the boys remained good. According to the report of the State Surgeon who examines each boy twice a year, the percentage of disease amongst the boys decreased from 47 to 23.

Keen interest was displayed by the boys in outdoor games. In the Hockey Tournaments, the High School team defeated the Jhansi Comrades Club. Hockey, football, and volley ball were the most popular games.

The school library had 2447 books against 2140 in the previous year 388 books were issued to the teachers and 519 to the students against 556 and 568 in the previous year. The school also subscribed 13 periodicals. Two of these relate to modern methods of training and are meant for teachers.

Seven boys were sent up for the High School examination of the Rajputana and Central India Board and five were successful. The percentage of successful candidates was 71 against 56 in the previous year.

(b) *Vernacular Middle School* :—The number of students in the year under report was 196 against 160 in the previous year. Out of the 10 candidates who were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination 9 passed; five being placed in the second division.

(c) *Girls School* :—The number of girls was 227 against 222 in the previous year. A Lower Middle class was started in 1941 and 7 girls were sent up for that examination. All of them were successful. The Head Mistress received special training in Basic Education which is being started in the primary classes. As mentioned in the last report, six new rooms have now been added to the building. This was necessary to accommodate the growing number of girls. The State now possesses an excellent building for its Girls School.

(d) *Vernacular Primary and Lower Primary Schools* :—The number of students increased from 1991 in 1940-41 to 2123 in the year under report. The number of schools were 46 against 43 in the previous year.

Besides above, the State also maintains 5 adult schools and one Harijan School. Comparative figures are given below :—

	1940-41	1941-42
Number of Adult Schools ...	3	5
Number of scholars ...	84	109
Number of Harijan Schools ...	1	1
Number of scholars ...	74	59

The total number of Harijans receiving education in all vernacular schools during the year under report was 208 against 169 in the previous year.

Rs. 250 were spent on furniture for the primary schools. Another sum of Rs. 96 was spent on teachers copies.

Most of the village schools are still without any building and are accommodated in private houses.

New buildings are being constructed yearly in accordance with an approved programme.

(e) *Maktabas and Pathshalas* :—The number of Maktabas and Pathshalas remained the same as in the previous year, namely 4. The number of students rose from 135 to 178.

(f) *Boy Scouts and Girls Guides* :—The total number of scouts and cubs rose from 479 to 529. There was also an increase of 31 in the number of girls guides and blue birds. Two guides were sent for training to Indore and the Head Mistress to Lonavla for training in camp craft.

The girls did useful work for the Red Cross by knitting and preparing garments for soldiers on active service.

The scouts collected used razor blades, periodicals and magazines for the wounded. They also enrolled 2728 members for the National War Front and proved very useful in connection with war publicity. The Scout Master was sent to Delhi for A. R. P. scouters training.

(g) *General* :—The schools at the headquarters as well as in the mufassil were regularly visited by the inspecting staff. The most urgent needs of the department are a larger number of trained teachers and more buildings for village schools. Arrangements for a joint training school are being made.

19 Medical
and
Public
Health.

(a) *Public Health* :—Except for cholera which visited only a limited number of villages and was soon brought under control, the State remained free from all epidemics. Cholera claimed 24 deaths out of 39 seizures in four villages in Malkhanpur and

Isanagar tahsils. 244 inoculations performed were in these villages and other prompt and vigorous action brought the disease under control.

(b) *Vital statistics* :—The number of births and deaths recorded during the year was as follows :—

		1941	1942
Births	...	1691	1908
Deaths	...	1084	1805

Increase in deaths was largely due to fever and the difficulty in getting quinine. Except Charkhari proper where the work is done by the Municipal Board, the birth and death statistics are collected through the village chaukidars.

(c) *Hospitals and dispensaries* :—In addition to a combined male and female hospital at Charkhari, there is a dispensary at each Tahsil headquarter except Ranipur. Chandla which is the next biggest Tahsil after Sadar has also a combined male and female hospital. All these institutions are well equipped with sufficient stock of medicines.

All the hospitals and dispensaries treated 49,899 patients against 43,217 in the previous year. The number of operations was 1,836 against 1,902 in 1940-41. These figures include 82 major operations performed at the Charkhari combined hospital against 68 in the previous year. The number of in-patients was 432 against 232 in the previous year. The average daily attendance of out-patients increased from 357.57 to 409.99 and that of in-patients from 8.02 to 15.35.

In order to encourage maternity cases to come to the hospital, a bonus of Rs. 7/8 plus a reward of

Rs. 2/8 per case was announced. 21 expectant mothers attended the Female Hospital at Charkhari in 1942 against 7 in the previous year.

2 patients were sent to the Nowgong Civil Hospital for Anti-Rabic treatment at State cost.

(d) *Vaccination* :—The Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, assisted by five vaccinators, carried on vaccination work. Outside the vaccination season, the staff worked in the hospitals or on epidemic duty. 4,196 vaccinations were performed during the year against 8,619, in the previous year. Both the figures are inclusive of re-vaccinations, the number being 77 in the current year against 4,305 during 1940-41 which was an epidemic year.

(e) *Inspections* :—The Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand paid a number of visits to the Sadar hospital and other dispensaries.

20. Public
Works
Depart-
ment
(Buildings
and
Roads.)

(a) *Staff* :—The expenditure on the staff during the year was Rs. 5,486 against Rs. 5,142 in the previous year.

(b) *Works completed* :—The department undertook works of the total value of Rs. 1,17,735 against Rs. 69,152 in the previous year. The following is the list of original works executed during the year.

1. Construction of Jayendranagar Houses.	27,633
2. Construction of the police lines.	9,999
3. Construction of the Central Record Room.	6,499
4. Construction of His late Highness' cenotaph.	5,000

5. Completion of the Veterinary Hospital.	4,338
6. Completion of the Girls School.	3,500
7. Completion of the Superintendent of Police's residence.	3,000
8. Completion of the Chandra Hospital.	2,856
9. Completion of a Primary School.	2,636
10. Completion of gallows in the State Jail.	2,000
11. Completion of the Mela building.	1,968
12. Completion of the Electrical Engineer's House.	1,896
13. Construction of the compound wall of the Rainpur Temple.	996
14. Construction of 2 cattle pounds in mufassil.	881
15. Construction of the V Park.	789
16. Completion of the Middle School.	661
17. Construction of a Waiting Shed at Lorry stand.	373
18. Extension of the Slaughter House.	288

The total cost of the above works was Rs. 75,313 of which Rs. 34,314 on account of works no. 1, 7, 12, 13 and 15 was contributed by the Rainpur Temple Trust. A sum of Rs. 1,968 for work No. 11 was paid by the Religious department. The expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for work No. 4 was met from the provision for the Civil List. The Municipal Board bore the cost of work no. 18. The net amount spent by the Public Works Department on original works was Rs. 33,743.

(c) *Additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings* :—A sum of Rs. 29,723 was spent on additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings against Rs. 23,580 in the previous year. The

main items of expenditure under this head are given below :—

	Rs.
1. State Hospital ...	6,394
2. Places of worship including the Rainpur Temple ...	6,239
3. Guest House ...	2,994
4. High School ...	1,245
5. Palaces ...	1,156
6. Gardens ...	1,094
7. Darbar Hall ...	1,000
8. Monsoon repairs ...	3,710

Out of the total cost of Rs. 29,723, Rs. 2,650 were contributed by the Civil List, Rs. 3,233 by the Rainpur Temple Trust, Rs. 970 by the Juma Masjid Committee, Rs. 697 by the Religious Department, Rs. 219 by the State Gardens and Rs. 41 by the High School. A balance of Rs. 77 in the Silver Jubilee Fund was utilised towards repairs to the hospitals. The net amount met by the State for additions, alterations and repairs to the existing buildings was Rs. 21,836.

(d) *Roads* :—The total cost on repairs to roads during the year was Rs. 9,239 against Rs. 13,089 in the previous year. This sum includes Rs. 4,442 on account of the price of 20 tons of road tar which could not be utilised in the previous year owing to late delivery. The balance of Rs. 4,797 was spent on the following :—

	Rs.
1. Construction of V Park-Hospital Road $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs ...	846
2. Remetalling of $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in the town ...	2,386
3. Other repairs ...	1,565

The Municipal Board contributed Rs. 274 towards the total cost of repairs to roads. The net expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 8,965.

(e) *Repairs to Tanks and wells* :—The number of wells and tanks repaired during the year was 143 and 8 against 18 and 3 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,460 against Rs. 849 in the previous year. Out of the total cost of Rs. 3,460 a sum of Rs. 1,251 was appropriated from head 'Unforeseen' and Rs. 310 from the Religious department. The balance of Rs. 1,899 was met by the State Public Works Department.

Thus while the Public Works Department executed works of the total value of Rs. 1,17,735 during the year, the State spent Rs. 66,443 against Rs. 52,952 in the previous year.

The Power House has a total generating capacity of 95 K. W. 21. Power House.

No extension of overhead lines was undertaken owing to the war.

The following new buildings were supplied with electricity at a cost of Rs. 7,000.

1. Jayendranagar Colony.
2. A portion of the State Hospital, Charkhari.
3. The Basdeo Ji Temple.
4. The Gopal Ji Temple.
5. The Govardhan Nath Ji Temple.

The Rao Bagh Palace and the old Palace were rewired at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

The cost of running and maintenance was

Rs. 26,510 including Rs. 1,000 paid to the Rainpur Temple Trust on account of the interest on the capital invested by them. In the previous year the total cost was Rs. 20,000. The increase was due to the increased cost of diesel oil, mobile oil and other accessories.

The income during the year under report was Rs. 11,047 against Rs. 8,735 in the previous year. The Power House supplied 30000 units costing Rs. 7,500 free to various places of worship. The Temple Trust which built the Power House laid it down as a condition that all places of worship would get free electricity.

22. Veteri-
nary.

There is a well-equipped Veterinary Hospital at the head quarters of the State housed in an excellent building. It is in charge of a qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. New medicines and instruments costing Rs. 425 were purchased during the year under report. The number of patients treated was 6022 against 3670 in the previous year. The above figure includes 283 in-patients. Foot and mouth disease was reported from Isanagar Pargana. The Veterinary Assistant paid 2 visits and treated 400 patients. Due to timely action the disease did not assume an epidemic form.

23. State
Gardens.

The total expenditure on the State gardens was Rs. 6,573 against Rs. 6,749 in the previous year. The expenditure includes the cost of repairs to the water channels most of which are still out of order. The income during the year was Rs. 1,143 against Rs. 879 in the previous year.

24. Religious
Depart-
ment.

The department remained in charge of the Religious Endowment Trust composed of 3 non-official

Hindu gentlemen with the District Magistrate as Chairman. The total expenditure was Rs. 51,507 against Rs. 34,907 in the previous year. The actual expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 12,897 owing to the demise of His late Highness and consequent religious ceremonies and charities involving large expenditure.

The total expenditure on the Garage and Stables was Rs. 17,499 against Rs. 16,868 in the previous year. The number of serviceable cars was 10 as in the previous year. The total number of horses at the end of the year was 11. 2 new horses were purchased while one died.

25. State
Garage
and
Stables.

The State Guest House is composed of two parts. One serves the guests in European style and the other in Indian style. Roofs of two rooms which were in a dangerous condition were dismantled and slab roofs were put up. Mosaic floor was also provided in one room. As mentioned in the last report, the Guest House is a very old building and, apart from necessary and in some parts urgent repairs, requires a number of additions and alterations to meet modern requirements.

26. State
Guest
House.

The total expenditure on the Guest House was Rs. 6,617 against Rs. 7,548 in the previous year.

The work of bringing the registers up to date and of verification of the stocks which was started in 1940 was completed during the year.

27. Tosha-
khana.

The valuation figures of the jewellery given in the last report related only to the stock then in the Toshakhana. It did not take into account the value of a number of articles lent to other departments.

These articles have now been taken into account and the consequent revised figures are as follows :—

Cash	... Rs. 2,871
Jewellery	... Rs. 1,95,985
Dresses	... Not yet valued.
Arms and Ammunition	... Not yet valued.
Miscellaneous	... Rs. 17,539

The above figures include the value (Rs. 13,734) of the jewellery received in the Toshakhana after the death of the late Ruler. 651 pieces of dresses and 33 firearms, with 8,400 rounds of ammunition, belonging to the late Ruler were also received and brought on books.

28, Printing
and
Station-
ery.

(a) *Press* :—The total number of impressions in the year was 6,51,129 against 5,60,865 in the previous year. No charges are made for the work done for the State. The State Press also undertakes job work from which it derived an income of Rs. 109 against Rs. 152 in the previous year.

(b) *Stationery* :—The total expenditure on stationery for all State departments was Rs. 4,736 against Rs. 7,124 in the previous year. Owing to difficulty in getting supplies of paper, blank paper taken out from the old registers in the record room was utilised, and the blank side of obsolete forms. Strictest economy was observed by all the offices and departments in the use of paper.

29. Wilson
Indus-
trial
School.

This institution continued to do useful work both for the Red Cross and the public. The number of artisan teachers was 13 against 10 in the previous year. The increase in the staff was necessary in order to cope with the extra war work.

The number of boys rose from 67 to 73 with a consequent rise in expenditure on scholarships from Rs. 809 to Rs. 1,000.

The school spent Rs. 8,180 on purchase of raw material and manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 5,987. Articles worth Rs. 4,490 were sold. The school made a net income of Rs. 676 which was credited into the treasury.

Apart from the ordinary work, the school prepared 78 durries, 24 pairs of socks, 4 pieces of coatings, 13 pairs of hoses and 700 pairs of bed-side slippers for the Red Cross.

Three new classes for watch-repairs, tailoring and painting were added during the year under report.

There was no change in the constitution of the Board in the year under report. The number of meetings were 13 (including 1 special meeting) against 11 in the previous year. 30. Municipality.

In addition to the State grant of Rs. 13,000, the Board had an income from other sources of Rs. 4,834 against Rs. 2,122 in the previous year.

The number of the conservancy staff was strengthened by one sanitary inspector and seven sweepers. One sullage water cart was also added. All roads are swept twice a day and lanes twice a week throughout the year.

The number of public latrines was 25 against 20 in the previous year.

The existing slaughter house was extended at a

cost of Rs. 288. Income from the slaughter house fell from Rs. 206 in the previous year to Rs. 183.

No new taxes were imposed.

The Board maintained an Ayurvedic and a Unani dispensary. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries was as follows :—

Ayurvedic Dispensary	10,305 against 9539 in 1940-41.
Unani Dispensary	8804 against 8844 in 1940-41.

The Board also maintained the following educational institutions in the town :—

- (1) A Primary School.
- (2) A Lower Primary School.
- (3) A Harijan (depressed classes) School.
- (4) A Maktab.
- (5) A Sanskrit Pathshala.

The Pathshala is recognised by the Benares University. Four students sat for Sahitya Madhyama examination and all were successful; one being placed in the first division. The total number of teachers in all these institutions were 15. The total number of boys were 350 against 325 in the previous year.

31. Bera
Funj.

The present strength of this out of date but picturesque force is 1 officer, 5 petty officers and 81 sepoys and followers ; total 87 against 93 in the previous year. The number of cannons remained the same as in the previous year viz. 14. One cannon named Kali Sahai was repaired. The total cost on the Bera Fanj and the fort contingencies was Rs. 7,428 against Rs. 8,000 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the training of State subjects was Rs. 2,079 against Rs. 900 in the previous year. The increase was due to a new boy having been sent to the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, for overseer's training.

32. Training of State Subjects.

The above cost is exclusive of Rs. 971 spent on the training of Police constables in Nowgong, Banda and Neemuch.

The following new rules were framed and brought into force during the year under report :—

33. New Acts and Rules.

1. The Charkhari State Arms Rules.
2. The Village Sanitation and General Security Rules.
3. The Rules for convicts sentenced to death.
4. The Education Manual.
5. The Rules for the Supply of furniture on hire.
6. The Rules for the weeding of records.
7. The Rules governing the Police Cooperative Society.

To cope with the increasing war work, a temporary post of Special War Officer was created in May, 1942. The Special War Office has been provided with a whole time staff and is responsible for recruiting, war publicity and all other work connected with the war effort in the State.

34. War efforts

(a) The total number of recruits enrolled for the defence services during the year under report was 4. This number has since appreciably increased.

(b) A batch of 50 labourers under a Sardar was sent to Assam. This party has since returned.

(c) Two State subjects were selected for emergency commission (land forces).

(d) A party of 50 Civic Guards and A. R. P. personnel was organised and supplied with uniforms at State expense.

(e) A fortnightly bulletin on War news called Jangi-Samachar issued by the State War Committee was distributed free amongst the villagers. The Patwaris were ordered to read them out to illiterate villagers.

(f) A publicity van fitted with a battery radio set and a gramophone was sent out in to the villages.

(g) The Special War Officer and other State officers also made periodical speeches on war and other topics of the day.

(h) Security guards were organised in villages for patrol duty and to help in the maintenance of order in rural areas.

(i) The State War Committee collected Rs. 6,235 during the year. With a balance of Rs. 367 of the previous year, the total amount in the hand of the Committee was Rs. 6,602 out of which the following contributions were made :—

	Rs.
Red Cross, Indore ...	1,502
Red Cross, Nowgong ...	521
King George's Sailors' Fund ...	50
Material for the Ladies Work Party ...	1,550
Material for the Industrial School ...	995

Contribution for the Central India

War News.	...	163
Miscellaneous	...	222
Rewards and prizes	...	76
Total	...	5,994

(j) The State invested its Famine Fund amounting to Rs. 3,000 in the Post Office Defence Saving Certificates making the total up to Rs. 11,000.

(k) A projector of the approximate value of Rs. 2,000 was presented to the Defence Department by Her Highness the Senior Dowager Maharani of Charkhari. A harmonium and a few other articles were also presented by her for the recreation of the fighting forces.

(l) The State Ladies Work Party sent regular parcels of articles of comforts for the troops. 1,110 articles, including pull-overs, pyajamas, caps, shirts, etc., were prepared by the party.

(m) The State Industrial School also supplied 819 woollen and other articles for the comfort of the troops.

The membership of the club rose from 50 to 52. Its annual income is Rs. 700. The club has a good library and subscribes to almost all leading dailies and weeklies. About 1,000 volumes of Hindi books on various subjects were kindly presented by Her Highness the Senior Dowager Maharani of Charkhari. A billiard room was added to the club building through the generosity of the Temple Trust. Arrangements for outdoor and indoor games were provided and full advantage was taken of these amenities. The club continued to be popular as the only centre of social activities in the State.

35. The
Campbell
Club.

36. General.

Among the important reforms in the State judiciary is the appointment of a retired civil and sessions Judge for the States of Charkhari, Bijawar, Chhatarpur and other small states. The Judge sits at Nowgong. This arrangement has proved very economical to this State as well as to the other two States. It has raised the standard of civil and criminal justice in the State and thereby created greater confidence in the State courts. Suits against the state may be filed in the State courts without permission. A Joint Public Prosecutor has also been appointed by the three States concerned to prosecute all cases on their behalf in the Common High Court as well as before the Sessions Judge.

All Criminal and civil appeals and revisions are now heard by the Common High Court of the Co-operative Group of the Bundelkhand States which hears in Nowgong the cases of the States employing the Joint District and Sessions Judge. The High Court Judge makes periodical inspections of the subordinate courts including that of the District and Sessions Judge. A wholetime Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge with headquarters at Charkhari tries original civil suits and helps the Sessions Judge in the disposal of less important sessions cases.

The settlement operations and the work of the revision of records which was started over two years ago under the supervision of the Chief Revenue Officer, are progressing satisfactorily. Two tahsils have already been assessed. In the remainder the work is progressing under the same officer, who has also been appointed as Joint Settlement Officer of this and several other States. In co-operation with other States, this State has also appointed a temporary Joint Settlement Commissioner to supervise the

settlement operations and to draft a Land Revenue and Tenancy Act and a Revenue Manual. He will, in addition, act generally as an advisor to the co-operating Darbars in all matters concerning the land revenue administration. The States have been fortunate in securing for this post the services of an officer with wide experience of revenue and settlement work who retired as an Additional Settlement Commissioner in the United Provinces. It is hoped to bring the revenue administration of the Co-operating States to the level of British India with the help and advice of this officer.

The State Police Force has greatly improved since the appointment of an experienced Deputy Superintendent of Police from the United Provinces as the Superintendent of the State Police. The State has also now got an emergency armed reserve force. Twenty four constables from the State are being trained every year at the Group Police Training School at Nowgong. Arrangements are also being made to participate with other States in camp training for the emergency reserve force.

A Common Conservator of Forests has been appointed by the States of Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarnpur and a Common Agricultural Officer is shortly to be appointed. A Common Auditor to audit the accounts of these three States has already been working for more than a year.

S. Ain-ud-din,

Dewan,

Charkhari State, C.I.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise the
 necessary funds to meet its obligations.
 This is due to a number of factors, including
 the fact that the government has been unable to
 collect the necessary taxes, and the fact that
 the government has been unable to borrow the
 necessary funds from the international market.
 The second factor is the fact that the
 government has been unable to implement the
 necessary reforms to the economy. This has
 led to a number of problems, including
 inflation, unemployment, and a general
 decline in the standard of living. The third
 factor is the fact that the government has
 been unable to maintain a stable political
 environment. This has led to a number of
 problems, including corruption, and a
 general lack of confidence in the government.
 These factors have all contributed to the
 current economic crisis. The government must
 take immediate action to address these
 problems, or the crisis will continue to
 worsen.

APPENDICES

I.

General Statistics for Sambat 1998 (1941-42 A.D.)

(Paragraph 7 (d) of the Report)

Percentage	No.	Particulars	Area in acres
1	2	3	4
100 %	A	Total area of the State ...	5,09,134
82 % of A	B	Culturable area ...	4,18,349
18 % of A	C	Unculturable area ...	90,785
55 % of B	D	Occupied area ...	2,31,685
80 % of D	E	Cultivated area ...	1,84,995
20 % of D	F	Fallow included in holdings ...	46,690
45 % of B	G	Culturable waste ...	1,88,938
.9 % of D	H	Unculturable but occupied area ...	2,274
1.9 % of E	I	Double cropped area ...	3,549

II.

Statement showing area under Kharif and Rabi Crops in the Charkhari State during Sambat 1997 (1940-41) and Sambat 1998 (1941-42) in acres.

Paragraph 7 (e) of the Report

No	Sambat Year.	Wheat.	Gram.	Gram and wheat mixed.	Linseed.	Barley.	Bajra.	Cotton.	Juar.	Til.	Rice	Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Tobacco and Pan.	Miscellaneous (Millet etc.)	Total cultivated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Sambat 1997 (1940-41)	4,661	12,176	66,172	11,202	9,511	949	969	35,395	26,539	31,19	18,87	717	82	12,235	18,571*
2	Sambat 1998 (1941-42)	2,449	20,413	62,310	4,818	7,303	1,46	1,464	35,819	34,046	30,54	16,48	329	84	13,661	18,854†
	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	-2,212	+8,237	-38,62	-6,384	-2,208	+197	+495	+4,24	+7,507	-65	-239	-388	+2	+1,426	+2,930

* Includes 3492 acres double cropped area.

† Includes 3549 acres double cropped area.

III.

Comparative Agricultural Statistics of the Charikhari State for Sambat 1997 (1940-41) and Sambat 1998 (1941-42) in Acres.

(Paragraph 7 (f) of the Report)

OCCUPIED AREA.													
CULTIVATED.													
No.	Y e a r s.	Irriga- ted.	Dry.	Total	Fallow,	Total.	UNOCCUPIED AREA.					Total area.	Remarks.
							Cultu- rable.	Uncul- turable.	Total,				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	
1	Sambat 1997 (1940-41)	11,044	1,71,178	1,82,232	45,410	2,27,632	1,92,378	89,122	2,81,500		5,09,132		Double cropped area 3,492 acres.
2	Sambat 1998 (1941-42)	7,373	1,77,622	1,84,995	46,690	2,31,685	1,88,923	88,511	2,77,449		5,09,134		Double cropped area 3,549 acres.
	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	-3671	+6444	+3773	+1280	+4053	-3440	-611	-4051		+2*		

* Difference of 2 acres due to over-estimation.

* Difference of 2 acres due to error in measurement.

IV

Comparative Statement showing figures of the area under occupation and the Land Revenue Demand for Sambat 1995 (1938-39) and Sambat 198 (1941-42),
(Paragraph 7 (g) of the report).

No.	P a r t i c u l a r s	Sambat 1995	Sambat 1998	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Area under occupation in acres ...	2,19,475	2,31,685	+ 12,210
2	Land Revenue Demand (Rs.) ...	5,56,844	5,72,019	+ 15,175

*Statement showing Taqavi Advances and Realizations during years from Sambat 1995 (1938-39)
to Sambat 1998 (1941-42).*

(Paragraph 7 (h) of the Report).

No.	argana.	ADVANCES.					REALIZATIONS.					Balance.	Remarks
		Sambat 1995	Sambat 1996	Sambat 1997	Sambat 1998	Total	Sambat 1996	Sambat 1997	Sambat 1998	Total	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Malkhanpur.	3200	3648	3700	5300	15848	3003	3818	3586	10407	355	5441	Interest
2	Chandla ...	970	1950	2000	2500	7420	935	1960	1910	4805	187	2615	is charg-
3	Jujharnagar.	1200	2000	1700	1900	6800	1200	2000	1700	4900	189	1900	ed at
4	Isanagar ...	1133	1090	1510	3357	7090	1103	1075	1525	3703	137	3387	Rs. 4 per
5	Rainpur ...	325	600	500	900	2325	325	600	500	1425	57	900	cent per annum.
	Total ...	6,828	9,288	9,410	1,3957	39,483	6,566	9,453	9,221	25,240	925	14,243	

*Progress Report of Revision Operations (Jujharnagar, Chandra and Ranipur)
during the Sambat year 1998 (1941-42).*

(Paragraph (7) j of the report).

No.	Particulars.	Map correc- tion.	Soil classi- fication.	Khana puri.	Parcha Khatauni	Attest- ation.	Trace 1st Copy	Trace 2nd Copy.	Assess- ment.	Distri- bution of Pattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Total number of villages ... Jujharnagar 59 Chandra 139 Ranipur 35	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233
2	Number of villages finished ...	233	233	233	233	94	65	59	94	94
3	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	139	168	174	139	139

VII

Statement of Jagirs and Muafis during Sambat 1998 (1941-42).

(Paragraph 7 (n) of the Report).

SAMBAT 1998.				
Name of Tahsil.	Jagirs.	Muafis.	Service grant.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
Malkhanpur	Rs. 5,385	Rs. 21,310	Rs. 3,142	Rs. 29,837
Chandla	4,822	7,892	913	13,627
Jujharnagar	...	1,320	426	1,746
Isanagar	15,830	7,258	706	23,794
Ranipur	2,443	937	...	3,380
TOTAL. ...	28,480	38,717	5,187	72,384

VIII

Statement showing Demand and Collections of Revenue in Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for Samhat 1997-1998 (1940-41) and (1941-42).

Paragraph 7 (o) of the Report.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Number of Estates.	Sambat 1997.				Number of Estates.	Sambat 1998.				REMARKS.
			Demand	Collections.	Balance.	Percent age.		Demand	Collections.	Balance.	Percent age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Malkhanpur	6	1,360	1,346	14	99	7	1,683	1,682	1	100	
2	Chandla	4	4,554	4,485	69	99	4	4,502	4,501	1	100	
3	Jujharnagar	1	180	180	...	100	1	159	159	...	100	
4	Esanagar	10	8,071	7,665	406	95	11	8,652	8,332	320	96	
5	Ranipur	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,370	2,370	...	100	
	TOTAL	21	14,165	13,676	489	96.4	25	17,366	17,044	322	98	

IX

Statement showing Revenue cases filed and disposed of from 1st January 1942 to 31st December 1942.
(Paragraph 7 (s) of the report)

No.	Classification	Cases registered			Disposed of			Balance			Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Total	Past year	Present year	Total	Past year	Present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	18.	12
1	Rent cases original	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	
2	Rent cases appeal	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	
3	Mutation cases	214	177	391	166	120	286	48	57	105	
4	Alienation cases	47	54	101	22	43	65	25	11	36	
5	Miscellaneous cases	581	2611	3192	223	2415	2638	358	196	554	
6	Jagir and Muafi cases	27	79	106	26	42	68	1	37	38	
7	Jagir and Muafi Miscellaneous cases	47	249	296	21	210	231	26	39	65	
	Total ..	916	3181	4097	458	2841	3299	458	340	798	

X

Statement of Income for the year 1941-42 (Sambat 1998)
(Paragraph 14 (a) of the report)

Major Head	Estimates			Actuals		
Opening balance on the 1st October, 1941	1,57,131	...	...	1,94,996	7	5
1. Land Revenue ..	6,36,500	...	...	6,40,910	3	11
2. Customs & Sayar	30,800	...	...	32,471	13	9
3. Stamps	8,000	...	...	11,654	6	9
4. Registration	1,000	...	...	1,763	7	3
5. Excise	37,200	...	...	41,578	15	8½
6. Municipality	5,050	...	...	4,384	7	...
7. Forests	15,000	...	...	14,647	3	3
8. Mines	1,000	...	...	2,821	1	8
9. Contributions, Tributes & Tankas	20,500	...	...	21,979	15	7
10. Law and Justice	5,000	...	...	3,191	11	9
11. Police	5,350	...	...	7,471	9	...
12. Medical	50	...	...	186	10	9
13. Education	600	...	...	931	1	9
14. Miscellaneous	22,150	...	...	40,071	7	9
TOTAL Rs. ...	7,88,200	...	...	8,24,064	3	10½
15. Suspense Heads	20,000	...	...	19,315	8	2
TOTAL Rs. ...	9,65,331	...	...	10,38,376	3	5½

XI

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1941-42 (Sambat 1998).

(Paragraph 14 (a) of the report)

Major Head.	Estimates.			Actuals.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Tankas and Tributes ...	1,00,000	0	0	77,722	8	8
2. General Administration.	1,20,420	0	0	1,15,098	1	9
3. Military Department ...	28,790	0	0	22,058	11	4
4. Police and Jail Department ...	59,490	0	0	64,138	8	6
5. Civil List ...	1,15,050	0	0	1,00,147	14	10
6. Education Department...	35,480	0	0	32,613	7	5
7. Medical Department ...	30,050	0	0	27,257	8	9
8. Public Works Department ...	73,150	0	0	72,798	14	9
9. Municipality ...	11,890	0	0	12,308	12	9
10. Forest Department ...	6,880	0	0	6,140	10	3
11. Mines ...	610	0	0	585	11	0
12. Religious and Charitable Department ...	38,610	0	0	51,492	1	9
13. Minor Departments ...	70,670	0	0	82,120	9	0
14. Interest Charges ...	45,000	0	0	54,495	3	4
15. Pensions and Gratuity.	15,000	0	0	14,368	4	0
16. Miscellaneous ...	19,700	0	0	16,367	13	6
17. Unforeseen ...	5,000	0	0	5,610	4	3
TOTAL Rs. ...	7,75,790	0	0	7,55,325	2	3
18. Suspense Heads ...	20,000	0	0	19,428	9	7
19. Investments ...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ...	7,98,790	0	0	7,77,753	11	10
Closing Balance ...	1,66,541	0	0	2,60,622	7	7½
TOTAL Rs. ...	9,65,331	0	0	10,38,376	3	5½

XII

Statement showing incidence of Income from various sources during the year 1941-42 (Sambat 1998)

(Paragraph 14 (a) of the report)

No.	Budget Heads.	Percentage.
1	Land Revenue ...	77.7
2	Customs and Sayer ...	3.9
3	Stamps ...	1.4
4	Registration ...	.2
5	Excise ...	5.0
6	Municipality ...	.5
7	Forests ...	1.7
8	Mines ...	.3
9	Contribution, Tributes and Tankas ...	2.6
10	Law and Justice ...	.3
11	Police ...	.9
12	Medical ...	.0
13	Education ...	.1
14	Miscellaneous ...	4.8

*Statement showing percentage of Expenditure to net
Income under various heads of the State Budget
during the year 1941-42.*

(Paragraph 14 (a) of the report)

No.	Budget Heads.	Percentage.
1	Tankas and Tributes ...	9.4
2	General Administration ...	13.9
3	Military Department ...	2.6
4	Police and Jail Department ...	7.7
5	Civil List ...	12.1
6	Education Department ...	3.9
7	Medical Department ...	3.3
8	Public Works Department ...	8.8
9	Municipality ...	1.4
10	Forest Department ...	.7
11	Mines ...	.0
12	Religious and Charitable Department ...	6.2
13	Minor Departments ...	9.9
14	Interest Charges (Old Liabilities) ...	6.6
15	Pension and Gratuity ...	1.7
16	Miscellaneous ...	1.9
17	Unforeseen ...	.6
18	Investments ...	.2

XIV

Statement of appeals in the High Court during the year (1941-42) (Paragraph 15 of the report)

No.	Name of Head	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	Disposed off	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Appeals (Criminal)	...	4	4	4	...	56 days	
2	Revision "	1	15	16	15	1	53 "	
3	Appeals (Civil)	12	11	23	22	1	158 "	
4	Revisions "	2	10	12	11	1	45 "	
5	Miscellaneous appeals	1	1	2	2	...	175 "	

Statement of cases in the Court of District and Sessions Judge during the year (1941-42)
(Paragraph 15 of the report)

No.	Name of Head.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.	Remarks.
1	Sessions Cases	...	9	9	6	3	61 days	
2	Criminal Appeals	...	41	45	43	2	37 days	
3	Criminal revisions	...	14	15	15	...	23 days	
4	Civil appeals	...	14	20	15	5	70 days	
5	Succession cases	...	61	71	69	2	58 days	

XVI

Statement of cases in the Court of Civil Judge during the year (1941-42)

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

No.	Name of Head.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.	Registration face value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Regular Civil	11	86	97	81	16	57 days	
2	Civil Appeal	1	7	8	7	1	39 days	
3	Small Cause cases	2	32	34	33	1	27 days	
4	Execution of Decree	16	83	99	70	29	76 days	
5	Sessions Trial criminal cases	...	4	4	4	...	47 days	
6	Registration	...	376 documents.	376	376	...	...	Rs.59,229/-

Statement showing Criminal cases filed in the Court of Magistrates of the State during the year (1941-42)

Paragraph 15 of the Report.

Name of Court.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate Sadar.	17	257	274	242	32	19 days	As the Court of S.D.M. Sadar was combined with that of D.M's. Court during this year, the balance of 10 cases was transferred to this Court.
Sub-Divisional Magistrate Chandla	2	96	98	96	2	38	
Assistant Magistrate 1st Class	24	188	212	184	28	22	
Assistant Magistrate 2nd Class	..	228	228	204	24	14*	
Tahsildar Malkhanpur	..	13	13	11	2	61	
Tahsildar Chandla	5	61	66	66	..	13	
Tahsildar Jujharnagar	5	46	51	46	5	18	
Tahsildar Isanagar	2	29	31	31	..	12	
Tahsildar Ranipur	1	4	5	5	..	150	"Came into existence during this year.
TOTAL	56	922	978	885	93	21 days	

XVIII

Statement showing number of convicts and undertrials in the State Jail during the year (1941-42)
(Paragraph 16 of the report)

No.	HEADS	CONVICTS		UNDER TRIALS		REMARKS,
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Accommodation in Jail	46	6	25	2	
2	In custody from previous year	29	...	33	2	
3	Admitted during the year	116	2	233	2	
	Total	145	2	266	4	
4	Released, convicted or extradited during the year	109	2	225	4	
5	Average daily strength	36	...	41	...	
6	Maximum strength on any day	31.78	.5	27.94	.26	
7	Total average of daily strength	49	2	45	1	
8	Total cost of the prisoners including establishment	59.72	.76			
9	Incidence of cost per prisoner per diem	Rs. 6.658/10/3				
10	Income from Jail	Rs. -/2/5				
		Rs. 157/10/6				

XIX

Statement showing the Births and Deaths registered during the years 1941 and 1942.
(Paragraph 19(b) of the report)

Year.	District and rural circle.	Area in square miles.		Average population per square mile.		Population according to census of 1941.			Births.		Deaths.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.		Deaths per 1000 population.								All causes.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1000 during previous 5 years.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.		
1942	Charkhari State, C.I.	796	155	64289	59305	123594	1908	15.43	1038	767	1805	135.33	2.03	.36	...	10.29	1.46	1.14	.07	.8	8.39	5.24	3.54	14.59	5.96	4.24	10.20	9.77	27
1941		796	155	64289	59305	123594	1691	13.67	647	437	1089	148.05	2.03	.07	...	4.28	.57	.71	.07	1.04	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.		

*Statement showing number of out-door and in-door patients treated in the Medical Department of
Charkhari State for the years 1941 and 1942.*

(Paragraph 19 (c) of the report)

Medical Institutions.	Number of Beds.	Number of in- patients treated.	Daily average of in-patients.	Number of out- patients treated.	Daily average of out-patients	Total number of patients attended.	Number of operations performed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1941.							
1. Charkhari State Hospital	12	150	5.45	16,297	165.18	16,447	877
2. Charkhari Zenana Hospital	6	82	2.57	6,490	66.07	6,572	263
3. Chandla State Hospital	6	...	...	7,632	50.89	7,632	313
4. Isanagar Dispensary	...	...	...	6,566	29.36	6,566	239
5. Jujharnagar Experimental Dispensary.	...	...	...	6,000	46.07	6,000	210
TOTAL	24	232	8.02	42,285	357.57	43,217	1,902
1942.							
1. Charkhari State Hospital	12	187	8.43	20,136	195.62	20,323	644
2. Charkhari Zenana Hospital	6	192	6.79	7,436	77.54	7,628	205
3. Chandla State Hospital	6	28	.07	8,252	56.61	8,280	392
4. Isanagar Dispensary	...	25	.06	6,593	35.54	6,618	300
5. Jujharnagar Experimental Dispensary.	...	...	...	7,050	44.68	7,050	295
TOTAL	24	432	15.35	49,467	409.99	49,899	1,836

(Paragraph 19 (d) of the report)

Year.		1941-42		1940-41		1	
Average No. of vaccinators employed during the year.		5	6	1	2	3	4
Total number of persons vaccinated (primary and Re-vaccination both		2,467	4,956 Male	3,663 Fem.	8,619 Total	2,558	1,145
		959	1,145	1 and under 6 years	295	Over 6 years	3,998
		133	309	Un-successful	7	Un-known	4,314
		22	7	8	9	Grand Total	
		70	1,531	10	11	Un-successful	2,700
		...	74	12	13	Un-known	4,305
		77	10,968	14	15	Re-vaccination	14,576
		10,805	936	16	17	Primary	...
		18	19	Primary	1,176
		2,444	4,305	20	21	Re-vaccination	1,004
		22	23	Primary	1,531
		2,410	...	24	25	Contingencies	893-11-9
		26	27	Pay of Establishment	105-8-0
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
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		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
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		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
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		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3-9
		111,9-3-9	924-14-0	999-3-9	105-8-0	194-4-9	999-3

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Public Works Department and the other departments for the year 1941-42.

(Paragraph 20 of the report.)

Head	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.					REMARKS.
	Budgeted grant.	Original works.	Additions and alterations in the existing buildings.	Roads.	Tanks and wells.	Establishment.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Works Department.	73,150	33,743	22,706	8,965	1,899	5,486	72,799	Saving 351
Grants from other sources.	51,292*	42,540	6,917	274	1,561	...	51,292	
TOTAL ...	1,24,442	76,283	29,623	9,239	3,460	5,486	1,24,091	Saving 351

*Details of income received from other Departments.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Jubilee Fund	77	2	3
2. State Unforeseen	1,251	2	3
3. Dharmada	2,806	7	3
4. Municipality	608	14	6
5. Temple Rainpur	37,668	0	0
6. Ganga Singh High School	40	12	0
7. Gardens	219	6	6
8. Civil List	7,650	4	0
9. Jama Masjid	970	0	0
TOTAL	51,393	0	0

